THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., N°. 630. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late RICHARD S. GOUGH, and those having Claims against it, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
Executor.
Shanghai, 25th June, 1862.
30ao

Estate of EDWARD GEALE, *deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 31st August next, and those parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.
J. LOVE, Junr.,
Executor.
Shanghai, 10th June, 1862.
20ao

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.
JAMIESON ELLES,
AND S. DIXON,
Executors.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.
tf

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will henceforth dispatch a Steamer to the River Ports every Tuesday and Friday morning, on the making of the flood tide, weather fair, unless prevented by disabling accident.

The succeeding Steamer will be ready to receive Cargo before the clearing of the Steamer under dispatch, and Merchandize can therefore be shipped on any day at current rates.

Returning—a Steamer will leave Hankow on Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Freight intended for the River and stored in the Company's Godowns can be shipped free at Hankow, other than the Tariff Charge for Storage.

Freight by the Company's Steamers from the River can remain in Godown *six* days, free of charge.

After that time, Storage will be charged at the Tariff Rate; but no charge of coolie hire in landing will be incurred.

At present and until further steamers arrive, will proceed for the traffic, the line will be composed as follows:—

The *Kiang*, Captain Berry.
The Pembroke, Captain Perkins.
The Chartered Str. *Hankow*, Captain Wolcott
The *Surprise*, Captain Pendleton.
The Chartered Str. *Content*, Captain Draper.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf Shanghai, 10th July, 1862.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Limited

CAPITAL £300,000.

First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 *Shares of* £10 *each.*

[1,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.]

DEPOSIT 5s. per share on Application, and 15s. per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £1.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.
tf

TOWING.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE,"
is now prepared to tow in the WOOSUNG and LANG-TSZE RIVERS.

For further information, apply to
WARD & Co.,
or to the CAPTAIN, *on board.*
Orders left at Messrs. FOGG & Co., punctually attended to.
tf
Shanghai, 20th June, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. H. NOETZLI in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June last.
STAMMANN & Co.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.
1ao

NOTICE.

MR. H. G. FARR is admitted a Partner in my business this day, which will be carried on in future in the name of FARR BROTHERS.
FREDERICK FARR.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.
tf

NOTICE.

MR. ALAHAYA SAJUN is authorised to sign our Firm *per procuration.*
CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS & Co.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.
31ao

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr DOUGLAS FRAZAR in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1862.
FRAZAR & Co.
Shanghai, 15th July, 1862.
tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. W. M. ROBINET is authorized to sign our Firm at this port.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, July 19th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER TURING is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DENT & Co.
12ao Shanghai, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPHUS OVERWEG is authorised to sign our Firm.
OVERWEG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23rd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorised to sign my name per procuration.
G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Hongkong Firm at Shanghai, as SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS and AUCTIONEERS, on the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. REINER & Co., Corner of Park Lane and Bund.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. FOGG TWOMBLY was admitted a Partner in our Firm May 1st, 1862.
The interest and responsibility of Mr. H. N. TWOMBLY in our Firm has ceased.
H. FOGG & Co.
21ao Shanghai, June 17th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES H. WRIGHT and MR. WILLIAM STRACHAN MCLEAN are authorized to sign the name of our Firm per procuration from this date.
DOW & Co.
29ao Shanghai, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN and Mr. JAMES MILNE SCHOLEFIELD were admitted partners in our firm on the 1st instant.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
6de Foochow, 20th May, 1862

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as General Commission Agent under the Style of PRICE & Co.
J. F. PRICE
30sep Ningpo, July 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
H. I. REUBEN.
21ao Ningpo, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.
J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS, ceased on the 20th ulto. Mr. ALBERT SEVERS is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.
SEVERS, DUUS & Co.
6ao Hongkong, July 30th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that they have opened a Branch of their Business at Shanghai, which will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE STANFORD, who will sign for the Firm per procuration.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf Hongkong, July 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of SEVERS, DUUS & Co.
HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS.
N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

MR. WILLIAM GRANT GORDON has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
MACKELLAR & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.
R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style of ROBERT FRANCIS & Co.
R. FRANCIS.
H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.
tf Kiukiang, 2nd June, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent*.
ARCH'BALD J. LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port.
JAMES HENDERSON.
1ao Tientsin, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.
THOMAS PLATT.
6ao Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE General Agency and Commission Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned at Canton, has this day been transferred to this Port.
DREYER & Co.
30sep Ying-tsze. (Newchwang) 1st July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.
FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtsze).
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS RAWLES HUDSON and of Mr. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON in our Firm ceased on 30th June last.
Mr. HENRY BEVERLY LEMANN and Mr. WILLIAM LEMANN are this day admitted partners.
GILMAN & Co.
29ao China, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. L. N. HITCHCOCK in our Firm determinated on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 8th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsability of Mr. THOMAS DAVID NEAVE in our Firm ceased *on the 31st December last.*
Mr. ROBERT BRAND and Mr. RANDAL HUMPSTON CRAMBERS are admitted Partners in our Firm from *the 1st of January.*
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf China, 14th June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTINE HEARD in our Firm ceased on the 31st of May 1862, and Mr. GEORGE FARLEY HEARD and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are this day admitted Partners therein.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the firm of GRAUERT & Co
WM. GRAUERT.
30ao Yokohama, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Partnership and established a Firm under the style of HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co., as *Merchants & Agents.*
JOHN HUGHES.
HENRY WILLGOSS.
2fe Kanagawa, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR H. P. SIMSON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.
W. J. ALT & Co.
14ao Nagasaki, 1st June, 1862.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.
R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
40, LIME STREET.
LONDON.
E. C.
tf

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Hankow* for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 17th July, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.
T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,750 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,750 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on Fire Class Risks for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.
Participating Class.—The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.
For Prospectus and Terms, apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $20,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).
ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD's and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to
M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 24 June, 1860.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSUR. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SHANGHAI AND OUTPOSTS.
(Commissariat Head Quarters, Fuh-no,)
Shanghai, 21st *August*, 1862.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the Undermentioned Articles, for the use of Army Hospitals, at Shanghai and Outposts, from 1st *October*, 1862, to 31st *March*, 1863, inclusively—the prices to be stated in Cents viz:—

	Cents.
Bread, 1st quality, at per lb., English Weight, ...	
Flour, do. do.	
Fresh Beef, (without bone), do.	
Fresh Mutton, do. do.	
Suet, do. do. do.	
Pork Fat do. do. do.	
Fowls, plucked and cleaned, weighing not less than 1½ lbs when ready for cooking.....	
Fowls, alive, weighing not less than 2 lbs ,, ...	
Fresh Fish, at per lb. English Weight	
Fresh Butter do.	
Salt Butter do.	
Milk, at per pint.....	
Tea, at per lb. English weight, ...	
Sugar do.	
Rice do.	
Fresh Vegetables, (mixed), per lb. English Weight....	
Potatoes, at per lb. do. ...	
Coffee, do. do. ...	
Pepper, do. do. ...	
Oranges, at per dozen.....	
Lemons do.	
Pearl Barley, at per lb. English Weight.....	
Sago do. do.	
Arrowroot, do. do.	
Eggs, at per dozen	
Spice, at per lb. English Weight.....	
Paper, common do.	
Leeches, at per dozen.....	
Fresh Fruit at per lb. English Weight.....	
Salt do. do.	
Mustard do. do.	
Whiting do. do.	

Tenders, (to be in duplicate, and to be marked on the outside "Tender for Army Hospital Supplies") are to be delivered before Noon on *Tuesday, the 16th day of September next.*

Forms of Tender, and conditions of contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at this Office.

The Senior Commissariat Officer reserves the right of accepting any part of any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Assistant Commissary General.

13-ep

ARMY CONTRACTS.

SHANGHAI AND OUTPOSTS.
(Commissariat Head Quarters, Fuh-no.)
Shanghai, 21st *August*, 1862.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such Articles undermentioned as may be demanded from the Contractor, from 1st *October*, 1862, to 31st *March*, 1863, inclusively,—the prices to be specified in Mexican Cents, viz.:—

Tenders, (to be in duplicate, and to be marked on the outside, "Tender for Army Supplies") are to be delivered before Noon, on *Tuesday, the 16th day of September next.*

Bread	at per lb.	English Weight.....	
Flour	do.	do.	
Fresh Beef	do.	do.	
Fresh Mutton	do.	do.	
Goat's Flesh	do.	do.	
Rice	do.	do.	
Sugar	do.	do.	
Black Tea	do.	do.	
Ground Coffee	do.	do.	
Ghee	do.	do.	
Dholl	do.	do.	
Salt Fish	do.	do.	
Potatoes	do.	do.	
Green Vegetables	do.	do.	
Pepper	do.	do.	
Salt	do.	do.	
Oil	do.	do.	
Cotton Wick	do.	do.	
Cond. per ton of 2,240 lbs. English weight.....			
Firewood, per 100 lbs.		do.	
Lime, per Bushel.....			
Charcoal per lb. English Weight.....			
Turmeric do.	do.	.....	

Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at this office.

The Senior Commissariat Officer reserves the right of accepting any part of any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

J. H. THOMPSON,
Assistant Commissary General

13-ep

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 6 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.

1f Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—The American Episcopal Chapel, Hongkew Services on Sunday at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,.....July 10	Hankow, ...Aug. 17		
Hongkong, ...Aug. 9	Nagasaki,.....Aug. 13		
Tientsin, ...July 30	Kanagawa,.....Aug. 5		

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong..May 11 | Received *via* Marseilles, Shanghai ..May 9 | June 28

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai on the 14th August, by the Rev. Mr. Basch, Mr. Geo. Bisset of St. Lawrence, Jersey, Commander of Ss. *City of Nantes*, to Miss Maria Julia Ayers of Berkshire, England.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 21st instant, on board the American Ship *Anais Heaven*, Capt. Francis C. French, a native of New York, aged 37 years.

At Nagasaki, on the 17th August, Samuel Birley, late of Liverpool.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the
Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 22nd *Augt.* 1862. *Ending* 22nd *Augt.* 1861

August							
16,	*Max* 86	*Min.* 79	.....	*Max.* 88	*Min.* 79
17,—	,, 87	,, 79	.....	,, 90	,, 79
18,—	,, 85	,, 79	.....	,, 93	,, 76
19,—	,, 87	,, 77	.....	,, 86	,, 88
20 —	,, 83	,, 75	.....	,, 87	,, 80
21 —	,, 83	,, 75	.....	,, 89	,, 77
22,—	,, 81	,, 75	.....	,, 91	,, 76

OPIUM.

August	Malwa Tls.	Patna New Tls.	Old Tls.
16,	....568 a 570	.....	510 .....
18.	....568 a 570	....513 a 520	.....
19,	 570	 525	.....
20,	 570	 510	.....
21	....570 a 575	....510 a 515	.....
22,	 573	....515 a 520	.....

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—August 22nd *Tsomas* (Hr. bg.), Carter, from Take; 22 *Fame* (Hr. bg.), Wrighton from Nagasaki; 22 *Shooter*, (Hr. str.) Hine, from Singapore; 22, *Elizabeth*, (Hr. sch.), Wright from Ningpo; 21, *Illawarra*, (Hr. str.), Tuckfer from Ningpo via Chusan.

Departed.—August 22, *Mary I. Capen*, (Am. sch.), Savory, for Hakodaty; 22, *Martha & Emily*, (Hr. bg.), Carter, for Ningpo; 22, *Content*, (Am. str.), Draper, for Hankow and Ports; 22, *General Vichiers*, (Dut. bg.), De Wilde, for Nagasaki; 22 *King sun*, (Am. sh) Wills, for Nagasaki; 22 *Maria Hawkins*, (Sno. bg.), Anzalinga, for Amoy and Manila; 22 *Persia*, (Hr. sh.), Fox, for Chefoo; 22 *Sophie*, (Hans. bg.), Martin for Chefoo; 22, *Viscount Canning*, (Siam. str.) Chune for Amoy and Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. *Five Dait*, from Hankow, Messrs. Huntington, Bintseye, and Magnac. Per str. *Hakuwae*, from New York Messrs. Houstan, Walker, and Remilly. *From*, from Ningpo, French Consul and Lady.

Departed.—Per *Columbian*, for Hongkong, Major Govan, R.A., Capt. Baldain, Messrs. H. H. Wiggins, R. Nesby, A. L. Penrey, S Corbett, Nelson. R. Rayner, and Deuty. Assist. Com. Gen. Marshall. Per *Swia G. Tyler*, for Nagasaki Mrs. John Cunningham and 3 children and M. C. Brower.

The London Mail of 10th July, due in Hongkong on the 22nd August, and here on the 29th. It was received last year on the 20th August per *Ly-ee-moon*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Thursday, the 4th proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23 1862.

Our columns this week contain only one communication on the topic of the day, viz: The Better Government of Shanghai, so that our readers generally may be under the impression that the subject is exhausted, and contributors lacking. Neither of these is the case. We have reason to believe that the ventilation of the question in our columns has led almost every member of the foreign community to think seriously about it, and when the time comes for an expression of opinions, many who have not given their opinions through the press, will do so by word and deed in public meeting assembled. Of contributions we have had several, which we decline to publish, as they contain opinions and expressions which are irrelevant, and calculated to stir up strife and national animosity. Now, as it is essential that unanimity should prevail on whatever course be taken to promote the object in view, we have deemed it prudent to decline the publication of these communications; assuring the writers thereof, that we value their opinions on the main points at issue, and that they will have weight in our own views of the question.

Having thus at our command the advantage of ascertaining the general opinions of the residents, we use our privilege of conducting this journal to aid in pointing out the most practicable way to the better government of Shanghai. Upon the whole, from a careful perusal of these communications, we are convinced that the plan of a "Free City" is not sufficiently popular to be carried. The obstacles at present in the way are so great, to secure unanimity amongst the community, that it would be advisable for the future to leave that scheme on one side. In having been the first to hint at such a form of constitution for our future government, we do not abandon it in despair, for the day is not far distant when independent legislative and executive bodies may be forced upon us by the growth of the place

Under these circumstances the next best thing to be done, is to revise and strengthen existing institutions, so as not only to grapple with the evils around us, but to meet more serious exigencies that may arise. Let Reform—a wholesome reform—be the order of the day. In the able communications of "New Cathay," "Quid Pro Quo" and "Cosmopolite," are many and valuable suggestions to guide the meeting of Land Renters in the course of next month. The first named correspondent has especially directed his attention to this phase of the question, and points out where reforms in our institutions are most needed, and the revisal of our slender code of laws and regulations most necessary. We trust that when the meeting takes place, they will assemble with a unanimous feeling on the absolute necessity of reform on these points, and that they will proceed like business men to discuss them, and speedily pass the necessary measures, that they may come into immediate effect.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News of August 21.)

THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI.

Sir.—The opponents of the new scheme that have appeared as yet in your paper, do not seem to me to have got to close quarters with the subject. They state assumptions which they make objections, and in one or two instances take the arguments *pro* and use them *con*.

"A Resident" complains of me that I push hastily into the details of the scheme us, if it were already carried, though he had shown himself in ten few days before, with the *Defence Committee*, because they would not do the same thing.

But to my mind the proper course to pursue is to descend to the details at once, and discover if we can if the thing is practicable, and if the system would really work to advantage for all—for the place itself, for China, and for our respective nations. If we should be so fortunate as to prove this, we could then with some confidence, lay our plans before the representatives of the treaty powers. Whether they would be entertained, is a question between themselves and the Emperor of China. The mere assumption of your correspondents, that they would not entertain them is not conclusive.

Our business is to present the scheme in as clear and complete a light as we can. We must apply for something to somebody. Let us apply for something worth having.

"A Resident" goes on to ask if the matter is not to be subjected to the men who *make treaties*.

The question is superfluous; to convince these men that the scheme is practicable and desirable being exactly the object of our efforts. Of the same character is the first point made by "New Cathay," that the treaties would need to be abrogated or revised. That is not an objection, it is a difficulty. They must of course be revised, and it is the end of our efforts to induce the revision for an especial object. "A Resident's" next questions are where he unwittingly brings up one of the strongest arguments in favour of the plan. He asks who saved the place from capture by the rebels, and if we are to be a free city, who is to defend us.

The answer is that the scheme expressly provides protectors. It is the foundation of the whole plan that we should have a certain and perfect protection against the only enemies that can assail us—the rebels or the Imperial Government of China. A far more certain and perfect protection than we now enjoy; for, if the plan is accepted and carried out, it would be under a sacred pledge from those great powers—a pledge that could not be broken by any of them without dishonor.

When "A Resident" asks who saved this place seven months since, I answer unreservedly, two men, Admiral Hope and Admiral Protet. Upon the decision of two men, or of one of the two, for either could and would have saved the place, hung the momentous question whether our trade should be destroyed and our lives and property imperilled. No one can deny this fact, for it is perfectly well known that many, if not most, of the officers of the army and navy were of the opinion that Shanghai city should be given up to the rebels, under the instructions which then governed the two services. Had it been given up we should have been absolutely at the mercy of a horde of armed miscreants, the very dregs of mankind. If we had escaped destruction, our trade would not, as the Chinese would have fled as if from an army of dragons.

Such a danger could never occur under the protectorate. All the complications that have hitherto obscured the military intellect would be swept away by the fact that this was a *neutral city*.

As to "New Cathay's" question how it would be if the treaty powers quarrelled among themselves—that also is a question for us to propose as the answer is an argument on our side. As things are at present, such a quarrel might lead to very unpleasant and troublesome complications.

Under the scheme there could be none whatever. The place would not only be neutral, but each of the powers would have pledged its honor that it should be so. They would be actually concerned to maintain its neutrality, instead of the privilege resting alone upon the law of nations, an insufficient defence sometimes for the weak. The belligerent power which remained in possession of these seas would be the only defender, *pro tem.* but the circumstances of the case would cause them to have a great force here, ample to allow them to protect us against our only possible enemies, the Chinese.

"New Cathay" objects to the attempt, because he does not see who would prepare the constitution, and thinks the difficulties of the internal arrangements and judicial system alone sufficient to conquer us. Other people, however, have succeeded in making arrangements under which they could live, and it would be perhaps pusillanimous in us to refrain from the project, because we do not find the details ready made to our hands. Probably Tls. 50,000 judiciously expended, would give all the advice needed, when the time came for the details.

There *is* a difficulty upon this point however, for it is desirable to prove by details that the scheme could be made to work, and no doubt, both time and the peculiar abilities necessary, are lacking for the elimination of much detail. A general plan perhaps would be found sufficient, especially if the proposition, if made, must be made in very general terms as respects the connection of the proposed free city with China and with western powers.

I do not propose to discuss "New Cathay's" own remedy. There is nothing in it essentially different from the system already thoroughly tried and found wanting. We have no faith in minister's decrees. They do not overawe malcontents nor give Consuls confidence.

When Mr. Alcock inaugurated the old system we were all as full of hope as "New Cathay" is now. The hope proved delusive. The system never did work thoroughly even in the best of days. "New Cathay's" management of the regulations are excellent, but of what use to amend the superstructure when the foundation is unsound?

I repeat, we must ask something of somebody, let us ask something worth having.

Your obedient servant.
COSMOPOLITE.

THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.

On Friday afternoon a reconnoitring party proceeded in the direction of Tsiaan. It consisted of Captain Borlase, C.B., Senior Naval Officer, and the Commodore of the French squadron in port; Capt. Wortham, R.A., and Capt. Punmure Gordon of the Shanghai Rangers, with eight troopers, the whole party being under the command of Quarter-master General Gemmell, A.D.C. On reaching the British outpost at Pawho, they found a detachment of about 80 men of the 31st drawn up waiting to accompany them. These, the mounted party left behind and proceeded to the front some four or five miles, when they reached an Imperialist camp which they at first mistook for a rebel stockade. On enquiry they were informed that a looting party of about 50 rebels had come down on the previous day, most of them on ponies, intent upon foraging. These belonged to the Nan-hsiang garrison, where they are reported to be in large numbers, as well as the neighbouring districts. They are said to have been reinforced by the rebels driven from Tsing-poo by Ward's forces. Their rice supplies are failing them, and hence the necessity for these foraging parties. It is believed that at present they have no intention of making an attack upon Shanghai.

EXPOSURE OF COFFINS WITH THEIR DEAD.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald"

Sir,—A very limited residence in Shanghai has sufficed to convince me, that the promoters of the scheme of self-government, might with advantage bring some pressure to bear on the Municipal Council, with a view towards developing to the utmost extent, the executive capability that may have therein a latent existence; which even under present restrictions might be beneficially directed, and serve as a preparatory course of training for the many responsible duties which so extended a field of action as the recognition of Shanghai, by the great powers, as a free city, would inevitably entail.

Amongst the most noticeable nuisances of the "Model Settlement," which call for immediate action, are the funeral obsequies and conflicted exposures, practised by our Celestial fellow citizens. That toleration may be carried to an excess, is, I submit, proved by our patient endurance of the ear-splitting din of native instruments, and, what is of more consequence, our tacitly accorded assent, to the festering corpses of departed Chinamen, remaining above ground for indefinite periods; further polluting the already vitiated atmosphere, to an extent that can hardly be realized. It is, I think, in opposition to every principle of sanitary precaution, that an inert executive are not acting, and we have a right to expect a greater immunity from such revolting and pestilence-spreading exhibitions. How far foreigners are justified in interfering with these disgusting practices may be matter of dispute, but, it will at all events be conceded, that within the pale of the settlement, no abstract idea of right or toleration, should prevent the immediate putting down of the evil in question. It will therefore be scarcely credited by those whose daily walks or rides, do not take them through the constantly increasing Chinese suburbs, that in one particular spot, in full view of all passers-by, some 20 or 30 coffins, of varying antiquity, are carelessly grouped; foul and pestiferous odours greet the olfactory nerves, as one hurries past, and a rapid glance, reveals rotting remnants and the loathsome spectacle of human decomposition; the coffins, hastily constructed, yielding to the pressure of the pent up gases, or warped by the sun's intense power, leaving but little to the imagination of the passer by, as to exposing in its fullest deformity, the rapid and inevitable decay of the earthly tenement, when abandoned by its vivifying influence.

Is this state of affairs creditable or the reverse to the model settlement of Shanghai, in the year of our Lord 1862?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
VIATOR.

Shanghai, 19th Aug., 1862.

THE STEAMER "SHUN-LEE."

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I will thank you to correct the statement in your to-day's paper with the departure of the *Shun-lee* from Singapore, she sailed 24 hours *after* departure of the Mail steamer for Hongkong, and not *before* as stated by you.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BLOW.

Shanghai, 23rd Aug., 1862.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM YINGT ZE-NAN-CHWANG TO MOUKDEN AND TIENT IN.

(Concluded from the North-China Herald of August 9th 1862.

At sunset I found myself at a large village 20 miles from Moukden. Here were shops of Chan-tse merchants on their return from trading in the north of Manchuria; and notwithstanding they were over 200 in number (possessing carts), there yet remained unoccupied a comfortable room, in which I speedily ensconced myself for the night.

The number of houses of entertainment was of itself a sufficient proof of the great traffic existing in this direction, as along the entire line of road, from Moukden to Peking at distances varying between ten and fifteen miles, at least one good inn will always be met with. Here welcome resting places use as distinctive signs a number of loops, or a small basket hung conspicuously in front of the entrance

It is customary to build after a common model, and inns are so alike, that an early arrival will delude himself into the belief, that he has slept in the same room—a long range of buildings forming the front, and running along both sides of the wall are kangs, the flues of the kitchen communicating therewith maintaining a comfortable temperature throughout the cold weather. A few small private rooms are sometimes partitioned off at the end of the long one, but as a general rule a partition being run along the centre of the whole interior space, that portion towards the back is divided into a number of small rooms. A yard or enclosure of some kind invariably adjoins the Inn. Both sides usually devoted to carts and draught animals, feeding troughs, and rude stalls and a due allotment of lean quadrupeds being all the ear-men have to expect in the way of "fixings." In the remaining side or back part of the yard are generally some isolated quarters erected to the necessity of traveller's birth and education mixing with the common herd. I am inclined to think however, a slight experience of the Thermometer below Zero would be sufficient to remove for a time, all exclusive ideas from the mind of even the most rascally tourist and induce a hurried entry into he nearest inn, defining the men of the degree, crowding in the public apartment. The inn-keepers family, usually resides on the premises.

After supper, I entered into conversation with the Shun-see Merchants, who in a great state of terror themselves, tried hard to infuse a little of their superfluous despondency into my mind; narrating with bated breath, the exploits of various robbers, levying contributions on the surrounding neighbourhood, but observin their tricks did not produce the desired effect reference was made to an incident of the day's travel—two heads suspended in baskets from the tops of poles on the road side. These ghastly waysides ornaments appeared, they said, to a gang of highwaymen who incautiously pursuing their avocation in broad daylight, were captured and decapitated.

The warnings of these persons corroborated all I had previously heard, of highwaymen and encouraged some reflection.

To return to Ying-tse was not to be thought of for a moment, whilst continuing the journey alone, appeared highly dangerous. Luckily a middle course presented itself, and taking advantage of a good matured puffy checked merchant's offer who braggard of his hired escort, I agreed to join myself under the shadow of his wing whilst crossing the Leao-plain. The hour of departure did not suit my fancy; but having made taken breakfast, I was ready with the rest to start at A.M.

Nothing can be imagined more strikingly picturesque, than our cavalcade in motion, wind-

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along the hill side, a line of carts nearly a mile in length, drawn by about 300 animals, whilst the numerous lanterns (of which every conveyance had one) shed a most grateful light, on the scene. Advance and rear guards of pike and match lock men and mounted patrols on the flanks kept a good look out for robbers, whilst the continual cracking of huge whips, and carters addresses to their beasts, resounding through the clear atmosphere, produced on the mind feelings of the greatest exhilaration. Finally, we proceeded, and at daylight, found ourselves at the Leaou-ho which here, about 130 miles from the sea, preserves a breadth of 250 yards, though apparently shallow. The ice being between 3 and 4 feet in thickness, no bridge was necessary, and the carts passed over with the greatest ease.

Progressing at a snail's pace, by 12 Noon, our cavalcade reached a large town called Shin-mun-, which we skirted and eventually put up at an Inn in the Western suburbs. This detour being forced upon us, through the town being filled with heavily laden pulse and grain carts, all the principal streets being next to impassable and the main outlets fairly blocked up.

Whilst at the Inn, a good natured looking native joined the party, whose accent denoting him to be from the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin, without the formation of a special introduction, we speedily became inseparable friends: he was a wealthy merchant, owning branch establishments in many localities, one of which he had just been visiting in the North of Manchuria, and was now on his return to Tien-tsin. Shin-Mun- wi-ze being in close proximity to the district infested by robbers, the dangers of the road became our topic of conversation. My new acquaintance exulted in having but little to lose, and seemed to derive much consolation from his foresight in having hired a car-man, a native of this part of the country, and consequently, familiar with its features, as well as the usual modes of eluding the exactions of the local banditti. I proposed we should travel together, whereat his countenance exhibited considerable elation of mind, which was heightened when I displayed the barbarian weapons of defence upon which I mainly relied for protection. Accordingly we pushed on, bidding good bye to the Shan-see merchants, and their long train, whose slow progress, had so wearied me in the forenoon. At nightfall having journeyed in a southern direction we arrived at Lyshamun, a town well advanced in the Leaou plain. Many of the respectable inhabitants called, to stare at the foreigners, and deriving, it is to be supposed, considerable benefit from the spectacle, had the propriety to offer remuneration for the inconvenience to which I was subjected, in the form of presents of fruit. Their munificence was only excelled by their politeness; for when they had gaped at me sufficiently long themselves, a deputation requested, that I would permit the families of those present, to participate in so great a rarity, as a thorough inspection of an Englishman's features. I patiently submitted to this fresh trial, but it must be understood that when families were alluded to, the male portion only was meant, though I feel bound to testify, that the softer sex are not restricted, in Manchurian territory, similarly with their sisters in China proper, the more especially in the pedal extremities.

Next morning I was awoke by an awful jabbering outside my door. On rising to ascertain the cause I fell in with some car-men just arrived, who were relating an encounter with the robbers, and laughed laughs of their victory over them. The particulars as far as I could glean, were, that when called upon to surrender, by three mounted men, who further said that the entire gang were close by, the valiant carmen skilful and experienced economisers of the truth themselves, reading in their foes countenances, the falsehood of the gangs proximity, flatly refused to give up their goods and brought them away unmolested.

Before starting I bestowed a little extra attention on my revolver and warned the carman if any inquiries were made, to state, there was a foreigner in the cart, also if necessity called for it, that if he did not use his spear I would treat him as a robber.

My vehicle led the way, the Tien-tsin merchant brought up the rear and in so great a state of fear that I really believe it would have been a positive relief to his feelings could he have been ordered to alight, and prepare for instant death.

We had not gone far, when a nudge from the car-man directed my attention, to a mounted man alongside, his spear adorned with gaudy coloured hair, and a match-lock slung over his shoulder. This individual commenced a colloquy with the carman, by asking where he had come from; where he was going; and what he carried. The two first queries met with the usual response, but working himself into a passion as he continued, the old fellow replied to the last question, as to what he was carrying, in a tone of bravado and hurled out he was carrying the D—, an uncomplimentary appelation by which the foreigner is frequently designated in China. It was now time for the so-called demon to assist, so protruding my head and shoulders from the inside of the cart. I asked the unwelcome visitant what he wanted. He seemed to have understood the carman's statement in its literal sense, and the sudden appearance of his satanic Majesty, as he no doubt deemed this innocent diversion in my attendants favor, nearly frightened him out of his wits. He was aghast with terror, and every muscle of his face twitched convulsively; neither did his agitation subside at my speech, which must have convinced him that old nick was a very ill-educated person, not to pronounce Chinese better. Quite bewildered he was carried along by his pony, apparently unconscious of moving, until suddenly recovering his faculties, he reined in his animal, and perfectly motionless remained gazing at the carts until they had passed out of sight. This was the 3rd time I had come in contact with these spiritless marauders, their ordinary custom is to herd together in gangs of 15 or 20—mounted on the fleetest ponies their address can procure, and owing to the speed of their animals, generally elude any feeble attempts of the authorities, to interfere with their perquisites. They have the good sense to conciliate residents of these lawless districts, as much as possible, invariably respecting their property, thereby creating, a feeling of individual security in the minds of their nearest neighbours, and defeating the best ends of justice, of the timely warning invariably afforded by any aggressive movements on the part of the civil authorities. On a previous journey (from Tien-tsin to Ying-tsze), whilst travelling the same plain but 60 miles further North, the detachment I was accompanying came suddenly upon a band of these marauders 12 or 15 perhaps in number. They were in the act of plundering carts and continuing this, to them, agreeable occupation, notwithstanding our approach and the close proximity of an important village, the cowardly inhabitants of which, of whom there must have been at least 500, appeared completely terror-stricken, their only demonstration of disapproval being an impotent wringing of hands and inarticulate ravings. Our arrival infused a little courage into their composition, and presently they were sufficiently emboldened to request that we would disperse the banditti. When asked why, as they were nearly 50 to 1 they did not attack them themselves, a spokesman almost unintelligible from the united influences of fear and agitation, said "the robbers have guns, we have none, and if we interfere with them they will come at night and burn our houses." This detachment of highwaymen was scarcely as spiritless as that fallen in with more North, for notwithstanding a few rifle bullets sent after their retreating figures they halted to return fire.

Our course lay in a S.W. direction, and slowly pursuing it, we were benighted, and constrained to pass a third night in this weary plain. Luckily however we sighted a small village soon after dark, which offered us a resting place. Next day however we were fairly amongst the mountains, which bare and rugged as they were, nevertheless to the mind's-eye, were a pleasing assurance of having at length reached a point, exempt from the incursions of these pests of Manchurian travel—the mat-ze. At 3 P.M., we sighted a town which I recognized as San-shan, on the main road between Ying-tsze and Tien-tsin, showing now precisely what was before me. Though late in the afternoon, determined to leave the disturbed district as far behind as possible, I pushed on till sunset, halting for the night at Ta-ling-ho. It was now plain sailing as far as the great Wall, as I knew by past experience. The road winds in a south-west direction over innumerable hills, on most of which the traffic of ages has worn deep cuttings, 10 or 15 feet below the surrounding surface of the country—thus producing in places defiles a mile or more in length: and as these are extremely narrow, not permitting the passing of carts, great caution and a sharp look out ahead, are absolutely necessary; as should entries be made at opposite ends an inevitable jamb must be the result; when as neither party cares about backing his cart, to enable the more fortunate charioteer to emerge in style, a protracted discussion ending with mutual recrimination, is a common event in the lives of the carmen, who have frequent occasions to travel on this part of the main road.

This highway conducts the traveler past the large walled cities of Ning-yen-cheow, Tsong-how-swoa, and Tsong-cheen-swoa all within 20 or 30 miles of the sea; but the water courses along whose beds clear streams were gently trickling, attesting the irresistible power of the mountain torrents, when swollen by heavy rains. The country around is densely populated and the sheltered districts presented an appearance of great fertility. Coal abounds in one district, but contains so much sulphur; as to be almost valueless, for when ignited sulphurous acid gas of a very irritating pungent nature, is emitted in large quantities. Granite and phosphoritic claystone form the principal constituents of the mountains, much of the former is in a state of disintegration.

A chain of round towers, not unlike those of the martello pattern on the south west coast of England extends some 60 or 70 miles along this road North from San-hai-quan, evidencing that at some remote period a rude system of telegraphic communication must have been in operation. On the afternoon of the 24th, we came to San-hai-quan a large walled city, on the pass through the great Wall. It would appear that the suburbs at an early stage of extention were walled round for future security, to a height equalling the fortification of the city itself—a precaution repeated at a later period, though in the 3rd defence, mud served as a substitute for bricks and mortar. From an eminence San-hai-quan presents a peculiar appearance, conveying the idea of three towns, one inside the other. A strong guard is stationed at this boundary, and toll is levied on man and merchandise—passing in or out of China proper.

The great wall from the East of this city runs down to the sea, a distance of about a mile, and from the West continues its course up the side of the mountain and reaching a peak branches into two—one part running North, the other West along the ridges of the mountain.

While my passport was under inspection at the Magistrate's I alighted from the cart, and at the request of the officer on guard, entered his room, where I was regaled with oceans of hot tea. My host was a rather good specimen of a Chinese officer, speaking the Mandarin dialect well, he kept up a continuous flow of conversation to pass the time, though he must have observed that I did not understand half of his vocabulary words. At length my passport was returned, greatly to my satisfaction, as daylight was rapidly warning, and it being matter of importance to go through the city to an Inn prior to the closing of the gates, bidding the officer on duty good-bye, off we started, but my mortification will be better imagined than described at finding after a drive of about 2 miles the gate of exit barred and locked, whilst the sentry had received no instructions to open it for me. Off he hurried however, to some official, and either the distance was great, or his progression tardy as he did not return until I was thoroughly chilled, and losing all patience, turned the mules' heads round and knocked up the officer with whom I had halted a few hours before. This functionary was turning into bed, but at once cut short his somnolent intentions, and with the least possible loss of time, poured into my ear a volley of apologies, and into my mouth, a jorum of hot tea. Under this polite treatment my grievances were forgotten, and the wily officer despatched a couple of his men to assist me in the choice of an Inn, after we had passed out of the city.

These troubles over, I was once more in China proper, though 170 miles from Tien-tsin, and following the main road to Pekin I now overtook my merchant friend, who had passed through the great wall, without let or hindrance. We kept together, travelling through a country undulating and hilly, and arriving at Chang-lee-chen, a walled city, then adopted a more southerly course. We crossed the Lan-ho and entered a sandy district, usually styled in the vernacular the "gardens," from the enormous quantity of fruit raised therein—acres of ground being covered wholly with the finest looking fruit trees. We chose this road as being shorter than by Fungtai, though subsequent experience led to regret, at having so decided, the sand sadly impeding speedy progression. Indeed on one occasion we were compelled to halt for the night at a few wretched hovels in the plain, being unable to reach Lootai—a large town on the Py-Tang-ho. Next day we made this place, the merchant having assisted the previous evening in demolishing the last of my stores. Lootai is situated on the Py-tang-ho very much the same as Tientsin on the Py-ho, and has recently been strengthened by the throwing up of earth works. The same evening, (1st of March) we reached Tient-sin, sore and sadly jaded from the jolting of the carts, which, in the mountain ruts, was at times so unbearable, that notwithstanding the wondrous mechanism of nature, I often dreaded my bones would be shaken to pieces. The distance from Tient-sin to Ying-tsze may be estimated at 400 miles, from the latter place to Moukden 118, and thence to Tientsin about 500.

I regret that previous education and habits of observation, do not permit my affording any reliable information regarding the prospects of trade in Manchuria, through the port of Yang-tsze in Newchwang.

A section of country half as large as Europe, is dependent entirely upon this port for the development of trade, either export or import, on a scale of any magnitude. The chief export will be I should imagine—pulse (principally peas in large quantities)—bean cake and oil; tobacco (now carted into China, where it is much esteemed) pork (of which there is any quantity and differing materially from that bred in China, the pigs being housed and fed principally on peas; beans and grain; coal, wool, hides and ponies, equal, probably, to any in the world for physical power, speed and endurance. It is still more difficult for an inexperienced person to hazard what the imports are likely to be, but I am inclined to think Manchester goods, iron tea, wool, opium, &c., would satisfy the chief requirements of the Manchurians.

A M

REMINISCENCE OF AN EVENING RIDE IN THE VICINITY OF SHANGHAI.

MOUNTING horse, one evening about the middle of the month of June, in company with two others, we passed through the West Gate of the City of Shanghai, and turning to the left by a road leading to the famous Baby Tower, we soon experienced the intolerable stench which emanated from that time-honored institution, and the exposed coffins lying about its vicinity. Instinctively closing our nostril, with finger and thumb, we galloped by as rapidly as possible, so that we gave no more than a hurried glance at the house close at hand, recently constructed by one of the merchants of Shanghai, after the plan of the houses of Japan and with materials imported from that country. It was impossible to avoid thinking that the owner of the house had a very unpleasant neighbour, and we wondered how such a site was selected for a residence, but it was subsequently learned that the Tower and all its associates, were to be cleared away from the place—though weeks have since elapsed, it stands as it did for hundreds of years before.

It is difficult to understand how such a nuisance is tolerated by the Foreign community of the Settlement who frequent the road, in taking their evening exercise, unless it be that one becomes reconciled with things that Sanitary Commissioners pronounce to be our deadly enemies; and scarcely give a thought to thousands of objects offensive to the eye and nose which meet us everywhere in China. As another instance of our passive endurance of similar abominations we might mention the still more disgusting smell which overpowers us as we pass the numerous collections of coffins along the road by the creek on the way to See-ka-way. One place might be more particularly alluded to, where very feeble attempts are being made to bury the dead, in dismal rows within a couple of feet from the road side—but one has got so accustomed to coffins of late that they are no longer heeded and we pass them by, regardless of the smell of decomposition, or the buzz of the clouds of carrion flies as they hover above them.

Crossing over, by means of a slender bridge, one of the numerous creeks which intersect this country in all directions, we suddenly came in view of a great array of gaudy banners, fluttering over the mud walls of the intrenchments forming a Chinese Imperial encampment—the intrenchments of which there were several, were all more or less of a square outline, and constructed by simply throwing up the mud out of a surrounding ditch breast high, and making a few apertures, near the top, by the way of embrasures for jingals or matchlocks to be fired through. Each intrenchment contained a number of tents capable of holding about 500 men, and had distinguishing flags or banners of a uniform colour and pattern, one was rather conspicuous from the banners being black, with Chinese characters, and a narrow margin of a white colour, which only required a death's head and cross bones to make it an appropriate banner for a corps, whose motto would be "Death or Glory" or some other similar title.

In the intrenchment directly in our course there were a great variety of banners, which we calculated was a kind of Depot Battalion for the different corps on service at the front, and this surmise was partly confirmed by seeing numerous Chinamen in half military costume leaving the intrenchment, and carrying not jingal, matchlock or spear, but bundles of umbrellas! and a few laden with baskets of cooked rice. On enquiry they said that they were going "to battle" and asking where? they pointed out to the direction we intended taking, namely in a line South from Shanghai to a Pagoda tower which could be seen at a distance of about 5 miles. At the time, we thought that probably umbrellas were the best arms they could carry with them, as the only enemy they were likely to engage was the invincible rain, which had by the last few days shown a determination to come on and occupy the position of the previous hot sunshine, this day had been witness to a contest of alternate sunshine and heavy drenching showers, and the evening was not altogether without suspicion that the rain would again prevail, as heavy black clouds covered the sky in all directions.

Our pathway, for it could scarcely be called a road lead in a most intricate manner through a highly cultivated country, that presented a most refreshing sight to an eye accustomed, for many months previously, to the arid looking plains in the North of China—the vivid green of the young rice crop, was particularly pleasing, and the rich luxuriance of the trees in the orchards or surrounding the comfortable farm houses and villages which every where abounded, occasionally reminded one of home scenes.

On all sides, although the evening was well advanced, when the field labourers in other countries would have long since returned homeward—men, women, or children were seen weeding, sowing or planting as industriously, and the water wheel revolving as unintermittingly as if it was noon, and there were neither barbarian soldier nor desolating rebel within a thousand miles of the place.

Now and again our pathway widening out a little, we were enabled to have a gallop by fits and starts, and passing over several creeks or shallow water courses by slender wooden bridges which vibrated as we rode over, or by bridges made by amazingly long slabs of granite, we came to some villages where our presence evidently created a sensation among the community, who were mostly engaged in the refreshment houses drinking tea in sociable parties—gossipping on the politics of the day and the latest exploits of the Changmaous; and doubtless our presence turned the subject of conversation and puzzled their ingenuity to make out what object three mounted cavaliers had in visiting their neighbourhood, and probably our questions "how far off were the rebels?" to which they replied about 5 lee (1½ mile) gave them some idea that we were engaged in making a reconnaisance with the view of an immediate expedition.

Finding the object of our journey—the Pagodah—was within easy distance, notwithstanding the close proximity of the rebels, we still moved on in the direction of it, and occasionally met with groups of the Imperial military umbrella bearers moving on in the same direction. After a little further advance, we suddenly saw a military looking banner before us, which somebody alarmed the party by crying out "a rebel flag!" This was rather a startling announcement, which if really the case, it would have been impossible to retreat in safety. However on interrogating some of the country people whom we met with on the road side, we were told that there were no rebels there; and we rode on to witness one of those scenes which the history of Western nations have fort match for civilization and humanity seldom had occasion to record, but which have been unhappily of frequent occurrence in this country, particularly since the commencement of this rebellion.

On reaching the spot where we first saw the banner, we found ourselves suddenly among a crowd of people at the foot of rather a large stone bridge which spanned a creek wider than usual, on looking from the top of this bridge we saw moored to the side of the bank a vast number of small river boats, some of which were of the frailest description, all of them were full of women and children, while many were seen in groups on the banks walking about or endeavouring to cook some food with a temporary fire-place—all exhibited more or less distress and wretchedness. In some of the boats there were some young girls, whose fair complexion, dress and tidy appearance shewed that they had hitherto lived in comfort, but who in the common misery around them, were doubtless too happy, in the escape from destruction of their homes by the rebels, to associate with people of the beggar class. In the boats alongside, what the most destitute appeared to suffer most by was the rain, against which the slender mats and other contrivance gave little protection—it was noticed that they were apparently taking advantage of the dry evening and setting their clothes out to dry. Judging by the numbers of coffins on the river banks, there must have been a considerable mortality among them, and no doubt the prevalent cholera relieved many from their wretchedness.

As we rode by, and the eyes of all were turned towards us, there was no begging for charity, no murmur, scarcely the crying of an infant was to be heard, although there were thousands of people in this condition of wretchedness and perhaps many of them in want of food. We thought the place was well selected by the refugees for a place of safety, as a little way off, the creek opened into a wide branch of a river into which they could all retreat in case of any further advance of their persecutors. It was in this respect a better place of refuge, than the narrow creek which leads to See-ka-way, where the refugee boats were assembled in still greater numbers, apparently under the ostensible protection of the French—most of the boats having put a flag with a cross on it, to signify that they were Christians who were on board. The refugees were subsequently seen congregated in still greater numbers on the river bank near the city of Shanghai, and in all their numbers might be estimated at some millions. It has since been remarked that the numbers of the refugee boats has been daily diminishing in all places where the withdrawal of the rebels from the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai has enabled many families to return to their homes. Many have died of cholera, of fever, and starvation, others again have occupied the deserted and tumble-down buildings in the numerous villages around the vicinity, where starvation is slowly releasing them from their misery, where many have already died and where some may still be seen in that listless helpless state from inanition with swollen dropsied limbs, and vacant idiotic stare and their emaciated faces resembling the famine-stricken inhabitants of the West and South-west of Ireland during the great famine in that country in 1846-47. A few of these poor creatures may be seen daily on the road to the Bubbling-well, some dying, some already dead, others may be seen occasionally moving slowly along the roads, whose emaciated looks indicate who they are, for they neither speak nor beg—these also are gradually disappearing and the dead bodies lying on the road-side or on the fields tell us how they disappear.

We could see the Pagoda close, and reached it through some narrow streets of a village by which it was surrounded. We found its architecture of the usual pattern of Chinese Pagodas, and divided into several stories or landings on which crowds of men could be seen on the look out. On asking some of the crowd who surrounded us, if we might enter, we found the people only too happy for us to do so, when two of our party essayed to get to the top, but on entering the door way, found such an intolerable stench from the crowd of wretched objects who chocked up the place, that they could not make the attempt; from the top of this Pagoda an extensive view of the whole country could be had, and the movements of the rebels, who were close to the place could be distinctly seen—in fact they were in momentary expectation of their approach on the place.

It was subsequently ascertained that the Rebels seen in the neighbourhood were a band of marauders who were yet strong and daring enough to attack the Imperial camp at Fa-wha only a day or two previous. After hovering about the neighbourhood for a few days burning several small villages they disappeared.

The evening being now late, we returned by the same route to the city. Meeting on our way back with some Imperial soldiers on their return to Shanghai, carrying a banner which when first seen in the dark of the evening through some trees rather startled us, as we were not aware that the Imperialists had a camp close by in their direction.

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(*From the Daily Shipping and Commercial News, August 21st*)

SHORT PASSAGES FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

IN our issue of yesterday we stated that the newly arrived American steamer *Hu-kuang*, has made the shortest passage on record from Hongkong to Shanghai, viz: 65 hours and 47 minutes, but we have been assured that the *Ly-ee-moon* has made it in 63 hours. By all means let the best boat have its name for speed recorded; and we feel sure that the honourable rivalry in the race of Commerce established by these two fine vessels of a different build, will tend towards the development of trade in North China.

A COMET:—A Correspondent has informed us that a comet has been visible for two nights in the northern heavens, between the pointing stars *Ursa Major* and the *Polar Star*. Unfortunately our time has been so much engaged with the midnight lamp of late that we have had few spare hours to look at the firmament, consequently the celestial visitant has not come under our observation. Last night the sky was overcast, and we could not verify the fact, but if any of our readers have seen it we shall be obliged for any information on a phenomenon peculiarly interesting to the scientific world.

(*August 22nd*)

THE COMET.

LAST night the heavens were clear, and we saw the Comet mentioned in our issue of yesterday. Compared with the comet of July last year it appears of small magnitude. But if it is approaching the sun, which we can ascertain in another night or two, it may assume larger dimensions. Without the aid of any astronomical instruments, or a good celestial globe or map, we made out its position to be in *Ursa Minor*, forming an approximate right-angled triangle with the superior pointing star in *Ursa Major* and the *Polar Star*. The nucleus may be classed in brilliancy, with a star of the third magnitude; and the brush or tail about three degrees long. On referring to a list of periodical comets of short orbits, we fail to find one agreeing in its revolution with this, so that probably it may be the great comet that was expected in 1860, with a periodical revolution of 330 years; it having appeared three times within recorded history. Perhaps some of our nautical readers may have made some observations, which we shall gladly publish for the information of the public and the benefit of science.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHINESE REFUGEES.

WE have to thank another contributor to the above fund, under the signature of "A Clerk," who has forwarded $20 to us, and which we shall see is properly expended.

The donations expressly intended for the Hong-que charity, we have handed over to "Humanitas," amounting to $275,68; which, he informs us, will amply suffice, with what he gives himself, to last the poor people for a long time to come.

SAMPAN FARES.

To the Editor of the

DAILY SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SIR,—Being a frequent visitor to this port and knowing your readiness to take any interest in that which is for the public good, I beg to call your attention to the present exorbitant charges of sampan-men, and think, that as the Municipal Council some time ago, much to their credit, took an interest in the matter as far as registering and numbering them, that they might have gone a little further, and adopted a tariff of rates, as is usual in every port where boats are registered and numbered.

It is not only the exorbitant charges, but the public are altogether at their mercy; for if it rains, or they imagine the distance too great, they in a body refuse to take you.

Hoping you will find space to insert this, and that those in authority will endeavour to get this nuisance amended,

I am,
Your obedient servant,
NAUTICUS.

(*August 23rd*)

ENGLISH NEWS TO JULY 10TH.

By the new steamer *Shun-lee*, Capt., Blow, belonging to Messrs. Harkort & Co., we are in receipt of news from England to the 10th July, thereby anticipating the Mail by seven days. This vessel left Singapore on the 12th inst., where the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore* had arrived the day previous, with the European mails on board, having been transmitted to that port in the unprecedently short time of thirty-two days. The *Shun-lee* sailed before the *Singapore* steamer had started for Hongkong, so that we may not expect the first portion of the Mail for a day or two yet. Meanwhile, through the attention and courtesy of Captain Blow, we are enabled to lay before our readers the chief items of intelligence extracted from the *China Express*, and *Singapore Free Press Extra*. In the former journal it is stated the P. & O. Company intend to substitute a weekly for the present fortnightly service between Hongkong and this port.

The news generally will be found interesting, and as far as China is concerned most satisfactory, regarding British policy in dealing with the Taiping Rebellion. Mr. White's motion on the subject in the House of Commons, was discussed on the 8th July, when an interesting debate ensued, in which Lord Palmerston took part; and justified the acts of Admiral Hope, and the British Naval and Military forces in China. The motion against Ministers was lost by a majority of 100. In our next issue we shall give some extracts from the speeches.

The Civil War in America continued still undecided, and its effects upon the cotton market and Manchester trade was creating great excitement.

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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manilla, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rudden Phipps & Co.

LINDSAY & Co..
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

British Consulate,
Shanghae. 29th *May*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, all that valuable Land comprising the rear portion of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek, as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the 15th *July next*, but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
tf *Consul.*

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

ARMY AGENTS, SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE KEEPERS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
CHURCH STREET, SHANGHAI,
Between Consulate Road, and Park Lane

BEG to notify that they have for Sale, a good assortment of Ship Chandlery, Ullman's Stores and Fancy Goods.

Consisting of.—

Patent Sheet Packing, Piston Rope, Hemp Packing Handcuffs, Scrapers, Copper and Iron Nails, etc., etc.
Sewing and Roping Twine,
Single and Double Blocks,
Hooks and Thimbles,
Muryatt's Signals,
Bunting, Patent Sheaves,
Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Copal Varnish,
Oakum, Houseline and Marline,
Side Lights, Masthead Lights,
Signal Halliards, Fishing Lines, Log Lines.
Lead Lines, Ambro-Line, Spunyarn, and
Ratline Stuff,
Handspikes, Wooden Pumps, Tar Brushes,
Deep Sea Lead Lines, Dippers, Oil-Feeder,
Shovels, Deck Lights, Castor Oil, Tubes,
Galvanized Clews, Thimbles, Hanks, etc.,
Wire Rope, etc., etc.,
Pickles, Catsup, Worcester-Sauce, Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Mustard, Tart Fruits, Candied Peel, Raisins, Currants, Cryed. Fruits, Milk, Gelatine, Vanilla, Sausages Black Pudding, Pearl Barley Hoasters, Tongues, Pork Pies, Almonds, Sugar, Hams, Cheese, Butter, etc., etc.
Duck Drill, Alpaca, Merino, Table Damasks, Napkins, Curtain Damask, Chintz, Holland Linen, Towels, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Whips, Hats and Caps, Saddles, Horse Clothing, Horse Brushes, and Curry-Combs, Copying Presses, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes all sizes, and Stationery of all descriptions.
Pipes, Cigar Cases, Knives, Scissors,
Electro-plated Goods,
Engravings, Novels,
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Brac s,
Iron Bedsteads and Chairs,
Fancy Flannel, Lamps,
Perfumery, Cockles Pills.
Also,
A Choice Assortment of Wines, etc., comprising
Sparkling Hock, do. Mozello, Champagne, Sherry, Port, Ginger Wine, Bareac, Claret, Curacoa, Maraschino, Liqueurs, Orange Bitters, Brandy, Old Tom, Whiskey, Genova, Beer and Porter in wood, do. in pints and quarts, Stout in quarts, Cigars and Cheroots.
N. B—Business transacted in Mexican Dollars and Cents.

Shanghai, *August* 2nd, 1862.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
By the Undersigned,
CUTLER'S Finest Champagne and Sauterne in .....1 doz. cases.
Warr Bros's Pale and Golden Sherry 3 "
" Fine Old Port.....3 "
Apply to
W. H. PALMER,
Echo Hong.
tf Shanghai, July 23rd, 1862.

FOR SALE.

AN invoice of Edwards' Superior Canvas,
By
W. H. PALMER,
Echo Hong.
tf Shanghai, July 23rd, 1862.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—By an eminent Engineer.
One Geared Vertical complete.
14 screw Copying Presses at 21 Tls.
1 Lever do. do.
Also to arrive per *Anglo-Saxon*.—A steam Engine complete and 2 screw Presses.
Offers for Machinery of any kind will be received for execution in England by
CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

HANKOW.

TO be Sold Two or Three Lots of Land suitable for Building Purposes and Registered in the British Consulate. Apply to
FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, July 4th, 1862.

HANKOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE possessing large Godown accommodation, situated on the Hankow River, with access of its own to the water. The Premises contain Office, Dining-room, 3 Bed-rooms and Bath-rooms, Tea room, Compradore's, and Servants' Rooms, and Stone Treasury.
Apply to
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf Shanghia, 14th June, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them.

Perfect freedom from Clinkers, Sulphur, or Slate, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE Shipping Community are informed that the Port of Amoy affords unequalled advantages and facilities for the repair of vessels in the Amoy Dock Company's New Granite Dock, which is in complete working order, and capable of receiving vessels of great draught of water and 300 feet in length.

The Company keep on hand a large supply of Timber, Spars, Iron, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Lumber, Paints, and every requisite for repairing and refitting vessels; and the work is done under the Superintendence of Experienced European Shipwrights and Smiths. The Dock is fitted with Caisson Gate. Iron Ships requiring to Dock for cleaning and painting will find every accommodation in this Dock at reasonable charges.

Good Quarters on the Premises for Crews of Vessel of War using the Dock.

27se Amoy, June, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make Purchases of such useful or ornamental Birds, Animals, and Fish, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus* or *Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting Animal, Bird, or Fish, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862. 29fe

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instance s with the name of L. & P. forged: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea & Perrins are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England: Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London 19th October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. Hawkins, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the Old and New Docks give notice—

That the Old or Point Dock is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The New or Lowar Dock receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at all Open Ports of China, South of the Canton River for the

Joint Underwriter's Association at Rotterdam;

and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
18oc Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

I HAVE this day established myself as Marine Surveyor at this Port; Orders left at Thos. Hunt & Co., will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. J. LOVETT,
Late Surveyor for "New York and Philadelphia Insurance Offices" at San Francisco.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. LOVETT has this day been appointed Marine Surveyor for the United States Consulate Court.

G. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the Local Insurance Offices will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Hugh Maclean and Mr. C. W. Halstead have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MacQueen, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. Maclean, Halstead, or MacQueen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

CAUTION.
LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

25oc April 26, 1862

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Current Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Banks, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
of every description

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Small Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS, &c., &c.,

J. H. WIGNALL.

HAS taken the premises adjoining the Old Dock for General Engineer's Work, &c., &c., and trusts by a punctual attendance to orders to share their patronage.

16no Shangai, August 11th, 1862

WRIGHT & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Auctioneers, &c.,
NINGPO.

16au—63 August 16th, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE,
Adjoining the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.
tf April 28th, 1862.

ASTOR HOUSE,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest liquors.

Elegant open and close Chaises to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready. Boats at tachoet to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. DATO & Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

Cheang fong 祥昌
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Consulate Road,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. BOONE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
Apothecary.

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application in the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office at Messrs. Bradwell Bland & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.
Office hours from 10 *till* 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 15	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	136	Mooney	Ningpo	Aug 14	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 15	Louisa	A. str.	80	Pearson	Kiukiang		General	Master
.. 15	Shandon	B. str	114	Dalzell	Yang-tsze		do	Moses and Co
.. 16	Zingari	Chl. str						
.. 16	London	B. str.	405	Sullivan	Hankow	.. 9	do	Harkott and Co
.. 16	Nimrod	A. bark	253	Jones	Pei-ho		do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 16	Fire Dart	A str.	420	West	Hankow	.. 13	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 16	Iron Prince	B. str.	128	Iveson	Ningpo	.. 15	do	E. A. Reynolds
.. 17	Kate	B. str.	371	Morrison	Kiukiang		do	Harkott and Co
.. 17	Fei-na	B. str	121	Harris	Ningpo		do	Moses and Co
.. 17	Thor	Dn. bg	100	Jepsen	Amoy	.. 8	do	F. L. Marten
.. 17	Swiftsure	B. bark	319	Turnbull	Hainan	July 29	Sugar	Order
.. 17	Tory	B. bark	451	Barcoe	Amoy	Aug 5	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 17	Offer	B brig	172	Hertzam	Kanagawa	July 30	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 17	Catharine	Dn. bg	166	Kyer	Macao	Aug 2	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Pinto	Chl. str			Yang-tsze			
.. 17	Lauriek	B. brig		Hooper	Kanagawa	.. 5	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 17	Fei-loong	B. str.	260	Sargant	Hongkong	.. 12		Turner and Co
.. 17	Att Union	B. ship	748	Morrison	Liverpool	April 2	ons	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 17	Solent	B. ship			London		General	Fletcher and Co
.. 17	Nicolong	B. bark	359	Wright	Sydney	June18	Coals	Hogg Brothers
.. 18	Pembroke	A. str.	241	Perkins	Hankow		General	Russell and Co
.. 18	Sirius	Sia. bk	280	Young	Hongkong	Aug 2	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Ida	A. schr	289	Smith	Hakodadi	.. 5	do	Russell and Co
.. 18	Bonkhane	A. brig	134	Stein	Nagasaki	.. 13	do	Edward Byrne
.. 18	Gaston	Fr. bg	283	Lebelle	Yokuhama	.. 7	do	C. Reinhelm and Co
.. 18	Sappho	B. bark	371	Hildreth	Amoor	.. 2	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Po-Yang	A. str.	455	Briggs	Hankow	.. 10		Olyphant and Co
.. 19	Kitty Simpson	A. bark	400	Mayo	New York	April 1	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Musie	A brig	400	Ellis	Cardiff	May 28	do	Hogg Brothers
.. 19	Hu-Quang	A. str.		Roberts	New York	May 28		Russell and Co
.. 19	Ev Rensilien	Bre. bk	313	Zeslofeldt	Sydney	June18	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 19	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	Hankow			Dent and Co
.. 21	Fei-na	B. str.	121	Harris	Ningpo	Aug 20	Silk	Moses and Co
.. 21	Rajah	B. str.	390	Caito	Hankow	.. 17		David Sassoon Sons & Co

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
Aug 2	Philomela	B. ship	632	Stent	London	Silk, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 11	Fei-lan	B. str.	121	Harris	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 14	Nieuwen	B. str	300	Hutcheson	Hankow	Sun., &c	Barnes Dallas
.. 13	Bonco	B. bark	403	Pahl hn	Yokuhama	Re exp't.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 15	Hertha	Ha. bk	250	Mailer	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 15	Hankow	A. str.	725	Walcott	Hankow	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 17	Dwina	Russ. bg	280	Van Rhtern	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 15	Cachow	Ha. bg	188	Schawn	Newchwang	Re-expts	G. Kunst
.. 17	Ingoo	Re. cut					
.. 1-	Young Greek	A. bark	458	Taylor	Chefoo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 16	Archimedes	Bre.sch	162	Kokenberg	Taku	Oil	Oppert and Co
.. 16	Wild Dayrell	B. schn	158	Gar-ner	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Dow and Co
.. 16	Neptuf	Da. bk	380	Cross	Fuchau	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	H'kow & Ports	Sun., &c	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 16	Sarah Scott	B. str.	371	Waters	London	Tea, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 16	Thorwelsen	Da. bg	192	Christenson	Ningpo	Ballast	Edward Byrne
.. 16	Thomas Dryden	B. bark	430	Brown	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Bremah	B. ship	1136	Johnson	Fuchai	Sun., &c	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 17	Lo-ee-moon	B. str	360	Hill	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 17	Piccola	Ha. bg	232	Poehl	Newchwang	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Kirkland	B. bark	453	Collcye	Fuchau	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 17	Bahler	Swe bg	298	Bjoberg	Chefoo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Bredenerk	Da. bk	383	Lorenzen	Ne-chwang	Re-ex ts.	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Colossay	B. brig	235	Watson	Manilla	Sun., &c	Turner and Co
.. 17	Duck	B. schr	145	Aitken	Fuchau	do	A. Ellesen and Co
.. 17	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. brig	149	Proulé	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 18	Salamander	B. schr	142	Sorensen	Kanagawa	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 18	Columbian	B. str.	1136	Shontowe	Nagasaki *	Sun., &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O Co
.. 19	Iron Prince	B. str	128	Iveson	Ningpo	Ballast	E. A. Reynolds
.. 19	Surprise	A. str.	192	Pendleton	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 19	Argus	Hm. bg	108	Mortensen	Chefoo	Opium	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Wildy	Bre.sch	240	Hagemann	do	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 19	General Morgan	A. schr	128	Congdon	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Julia G. Tyler	A. ship	848	Cooper	do	Books	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Emily C. Starr	A. bark	401	Sargent	do	Sun.: &c	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Ta-kiang	A. str	393	Sanford	Hankow	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 20	Assyrian	B. ship	353	Means	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 21	Jin-Ken	B. brig	163	Milton	H'kow & Ports	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 21	Berwick Walls *	B. bark	621	Fin-lay	do	Sun., &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 21	Tycoon	B. bark	300	Hill	Nagasaki	Re-expts	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 21	Emina	B. schr	110	West	Ningpo		Wm. Pustau and Co

* With Mails.

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSS-IAN. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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